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## General

### THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD SITUATION

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press April 24]

#### FELLOW MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

On the occasion of this our thirty-fifth annual meeting I shall undertake to discuss briefly certain acute phases of the world situation which are of vital interest to all of us.

We are in the midst of desperately serious days which involve all peoples and all nations. Unfortunately, many people fail to grasp the nature of this world-wide crisis and its meaning to our country.

Too many people assume that the present struggle is merely an ordinary regional war, and that when it comes to an end the side which is victorious will collect indemnities but otherwise leave the defeated nations more or less as they were before the conflict began. This assumption would prove entirely erroneous should the aggressor powers be the winners. As waged by them this is not an ordinary war. It is a war of assault by these would-be conquerors, employing every method of barbarism, upon nations which cling to their right to live in freedom and which are resisting in self-defense.

The would-be conquerors propose to take unto themselves every part of every conquered nation: the territory, the sovereignty, the possessions of every such nation. They propose to make the people of each conquered nation into serfs; to extinguish their liberties, their rights,

their law, and their religion. They systematically uproot everything that is high and fine in life.

Such is the movement which is extending rapidly throughout the world.

If experience shows anything, it shows that no nation anywhere has the slightest reason to feel that it will be exempted from attack by the invader, any more than, in a town overrun by bandits, the wealthiest citizen might expect to be free from attack.

Every thinking man can answer the question for himself by simply calling the roll of the wretched victims of world-aggression who are now in a condition of semi-slavery and whose every hope of again enjoying the blessings of civilization depends only on the defeat or failure of the movement of conquest. So it is in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Albania, Luxemburg, France, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia. Many right-thinking people have not been able to conceive that this would happen. To them it has seemed incredible. Yet the physical facts are now before our very eyes, and the agony of the period through which the world is passing is marked by the most terrible events. As the armies of invasion move on, they bring with them blasted houses, families driven out to starve, civilian dead in the fields. When fighting is over, the administration of the invader offers no relief. Homes are plundered; families are separated; churches are closed; food is denied; semi-slavery is introduced. Military frightfulness is merely replaced by civilian terror. Every resource of organized fiendish-

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, April 24, 1941, and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co. Mr. Hull is President of the Society.

ness is set to work to subjugate and cow the individual and to use the conquered territory as a springboard for new aggressions.

The conclusion is plain. Now, after some 15 nations have lost everything that makes life worth living, it is high time that the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent and in the briefest time humanly possible and act for their self-preservation.

Some among us, doubtless with the best of intentions, still contend that our country need not resist until armed forces of an invader shall have crossed the boundary line of this hemisphere. But this merely means that there would be no resistance by the hemisphere, including the United States, until the invading countries had acquired complete control of the other four continents and of the high seas, and thus had obtained every possible strategic advantage, reducing us to the corresponding disadvantage of a severely handicapped defense. This is an utterly short-sighted and extremely dangerous view.

Events have shown beyond possible question that the safety of this hemisphere and of this country calls for resistance wherever resistance will be most effective. In my judgment our safety and security require that, in accordance with the declared policy of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, aid must be supplied without hesitation to Great Britain and those other countries that are resisting the sweep of the general conflagration. This policy means, in practical application, that such aid must reach its destination in the shortest of time and in maximum quantity. So ways must be found to do this.

You and I are familiar with the questions sometimes raised when we speak of aid to other nations. Why, it is asked, should we interest ourselves in the defense of other countries? Surely the answer is terribly clear.

Those nations that are making resistance are primarily seeking to save themselves, their homes, and their liberties. Great Britain for instance is acting primarily for her own safety. The United States, both in its direct defense effort and in the aid which it extends to the re-

sisting nations, is likewise acting primarily for its own safety. As safety for the nations that are offering resistance means security for us, aid to them is an essential part of our own defense. Every new conquest makes available to the aggressor greater resources for use against the remaining free peoples. Our aid to the resisting nations is not the mere crusading of a world-benefactor. It is based on the definite knowledge that every free nation anywhere is a bastion of strength to all the remaining free peoples everywhere.

Sometimes the same confusion of thought is expressed in a different question. Why, it is asked, should we care who wins? Is not this merely the traditional and recurrent struggle for power? Does it make any difference to America? What difference does it make to America?

It makes a fateful difference. In a world which was, in the main, devoted to the cause of peace and in which no nation had designs upon the Western Hemisphere, we could, perhaps, take a detached attitude. But evidence has been piling up over several years which makes it perfectly plain that one group of powers actually does have designs both upon the New World and upon the principles, the possessions, and the way of life that are ours. All the military movements and official acts and utterances of these powers have confirmed the knowledge that we too are included in their plans for world domination. Our freedom and our wealth inevitably make us magnets for their machine of force.

Yes, it makes a difference who wins—the difference between whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth, or whether we keep our place in an orderly world.

Again, it is asked, How are we in danger? Are not these idle fears? Since one warring nation cannot successfully invade Britain across 20 miles of the English Channel how can any nation invade us from across three thousand miles of the Atlantic?

The reason why the English Channel has not been successfully crossed is that the British have



maintained control of that Channel. Forty million determined Britons in a heroic resistance have converted their island into a huge armed base out of which proceeds a steady stream of sea and air power. It is not water that bars the way. It is the resolute determination of British sea power and British arms. Were the control of the seas by the resisting nations lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle—rather, it would become a broad highway for a conqueror moving westward. Our protection would be enormously lessened.

Those Americans who, in effect, are saying that a British defeat would not matter to us, signally overlook the fact that the resulting delivery of the high seas to the invader would create colossal danger to our own national defense and security. The breadth of the sea may give us a little time. It does not give us safety. Safety can only come from our ability, in conjunction with other peace-loving nations, to prevent any aggressor from attaining control of the high seas.

Some, hoping that this crisis may end, ask whether some sort of peace cannot be made—a peace that will end the struggle in Europe and that will permit us to resume our normal life. I wish this were possible. But one obstinate fact stands in the way. One of the contending groups not only does not wish peace, as we understand peace, but literally does not believe in peace. That group uses the word, it is true—as it was used by the aggressor at the time of the Munich arrangement in 1938. Peace to that group is merely a convenient cloak for a continuing undeclared, under-cover war, as France and many other nations to their misery have discovered. Behind the deceptive protection of the word “peace” the rulers of that group accumulate vast striking-forces. They infiltrate shock troops disguised as peaceful travelers and businessmen. They set up organizations for spying, sabotage, and propaganda. They endeavor to sow hatred and discord. They use every tool of economic attack, bribery, corruption, and local disturbance to weaken the countries with which they are at “peace”, until a military movement can easily complete the task of subjugation. That kind of peace is nothing

more than a trap—a trap into which many nations fell in earlier phases of this movement for world conquest when its true nature was not understood. Indeed, the dictator nations make no secret of their plans. They scornfully state their ideas, arrogantly confident that the law-abiding nations will not take them seriously—until it is too late successfully to resist them.

Finally, there are those who sometimes wonder whether aid to freedom-loving nations and a vigorous policy of defending our interests will not irritate some aggressor into attacking us. This theory assumes that a lawless invader will become “irritated” if its intended victim dares to defend itself at the most effective stage. Under this theory, the only way to avoid giving such “irritation” is to submit.

No nation is going to attack us merely because it is our policy to defend ourselves. Neither, for that matter, are any aggressor going to let us alone merely because we attempt to placate them. In the philosophy of the conquerors, an attack is justified whenever and wherever it looks easy and convenient and serves their purposes. There is no possible safeguarding our security, except by solid strength, placed when and where it is most effective.

The best, indeed the only way, of allaying the fears and doubts and questions of those who are in anxiety is for us, one hundred and thirty millions of Americans, to rise in our might and proceed as one man in the Herculean task of equipping this Nation to the fullest for its self-defense. These preparations should not be for a month or for a year, but they must continue as long as our safety is threatened.

The countries that have set about to impose their rule upon the world have turned their backs upon all the ordinary peacetime ways of work and living. They dreamed of force, they have created force, and they are now using it to the full. In their preparations and in their warfare they have demanded everything of their peoples. Ordinary family life, leisure, personal enjoyment, pursuit of private interest—all of these have been swept aside. Everything has been given over to the creation and use to the utmost of force,

For us, the task of safeguarding our security requires the full, continuous, patriotically inspired effort of each and every one of us. The energies of those who control the operation of our factories and their machines, together with the labor of those who make and operate the machines, must be devoted to the attainment of maximum production. Each and all must work with a sense that what they do or do not do is important in determining whether this country shall be secure. Every part of our vast productive machine that can serve to produce military supplies must be put to that purpose. The desire to continue ordinary ways of business must yield to the needs of the crisis. Individuals and groups have no right at this time to think or act primarily in terms of their personal interest to the detriment of the general national good.

What we do in the production of the fighting instruments needed by ourselves and by the free countries of the world now becomes a measure of our intelligence.

There are those who are too easily discouraged when the news is temporarily unfavorable.

Powerful propaganda machines endeavor to spread that discouragement. It is not the tradition of those who love liberty to yield to discouragement. That is not the American tradition. Our country owes its place in history to the fact that the people become more resolute and determined as danger and difficulty increase.

There can be no temporizing with lawlessness or with disregard for the elemental rights of nations and peoples.

Although the task is huge, though time is pressing, and though the struggle may continue for a long time, I am confident that at the end there will come a better day. We are at work not only at the task of insuring our own safety but also at the task of creating ultimate conditions of peace with justice. We can help to lay a firm foundation for the independence, the security, and the returning prosperity of the members of the family of nations. I have absolute faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of humanity, translated into law and order, by which freedom and justice and security will again prevail.

## EXCHANGE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES WITH CANADA

[Released to the press by the White House April 20]

At the conclusion of a conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada on April 20, 1941, the following statement was issued:

"Among other important matters, the President and the Prime Minister discussed measures by which the most prompt and effective utilization might be made of the productive facilities of North America for the purposes both of local and hemisphere defense and of the assistance which in addition to their own programs both Canada and the United States are rendering to Great Britain and the other democracies.

"It was agreed as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent each country should provide the other with the defense articles which it is best able to produce, and, above all, produce quickly, and that pro-

duction programs should be coordinated to this end.

"While Canada has expanded its productive capacity manyfold since the beginning of the war, there are still numerous defense articles which it must obtain in the United States, and purchases of this character by Canada will be even greater in the coming year than in the past. On the other hand, there is existing and potential capacity in Canada for the speedy production of certain kinds of munitions, strategic materials, aluminum, and ships, which are urgently required by the United States for its own purposes.

"While exact estimates cannot yet be made, it is hoped that during the next 12 months Canada can supply the United States with between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 worth of such defense articles. This sum is a small fraction of the total defense program of the United States,

but many of the articles to be provided are of vital importance. In addition, it is of great importance to the economic and financial relations between the two countries that payment by the United States for these supplies will materially assist Canada in meeting part of the cost of Canadian defense purchases in the United States.

"Insofar as Canada's defense purchases in the United States consist of component parts to be

used in equipment and munitions which Canada is producing for Great Britain, it was also agreed that Great Britain will obtain these parts under the Lease-Lend Act and forward them to Canada for inclusion in the finished article.

"The technical and financial details will be worked out as soon as possible in accordance with the general principles which have been agreed upon between the President and the Prime Minister."

## Europe

### PROCLAMATION AND REGULATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR BETWEEN BULGARIA, AND YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE

[Released to the press April 25]

#### PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN BULGARIA, ON THE ONE HAND, AND YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE, ON THE OTHER HAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA

#### *A Proclamation*

WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

"That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war."

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not incon-

sistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that, Bulgaria having without justification attacked Yugoslavia and Greece, a state of war exists between Bulgaria, on the one hand, and Yugoslavia and Greece, on the other hand, and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclama-



tion issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord  
[SEAL] nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2479]

[Released to the press April 25]

#### SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS<sup>1</sup>

The Secretary of State announces that the rules and regulations under section 8 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939,<sup>2</sup> which he promulgated on November 6, 1939,<sup>3</sup> henceforth apply equally to the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in Bulgaria.

APRIL 25, 1941.

[Released to the press April 25]

#### COMMERCE WITH STATES ENGAGED IN ARMED CONFLICT<sup>1</sup>

The Secretary of State announces that the regulations under section 2(c) and (i) of the

<sup>1</sup> These regulations in codified form appear in 6 F. R. 2160.

<sup>2</sup> 54 Stat. 4.

joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939,<sup>4</sup> which he promulgated on November 10 and November 25, 1939,<sup>5</sup> henceforth apply equally in respect to the export or transport of articles and materials to Bulgaria.

APRIL 25, 1941.

[Released to the press April 25]

#### TRAVEL<sup>1</sup>

The Secretary of State announces that the regulations under section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939,<sup>4</sup> which he promulgated on November 6,<sup>5</sup> and amended November 17, 1939,<sup>7</sup> henceforth apply equally in respect to travel by citizens of the United States on vessels of Bulgaria.

APRIL 25, 1941.

#### REPORT FROM LEGATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press April 22]

The Department has been informed by the American Minister in Belgrade, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, that all American citizens in Belgrade, including Mrs. Fortier,<sup>8</sup> are safe. The message adds that the foreign members of the Legation staff are also well.

<sup>3</sup> *Bulletin* of November 11, 1939 (vol. I, no. 20), pp. 482-484.

<sup>4</sup> 54 Stat. 4.

<sup>5</sup> *Bulletins* of November 11, 1939 (vol. I, no. 20), pp. 485-486, and November 25, 1939 (vol. I, no. 22), p. 588, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> *Bulletin* of November 11, 1939 (vol. I, no. 20), pp. 480-481.

<sup>7</sup> *Bulletin* of November 18, 1939 (vol. I, no. 21), pp. 553-555.

<sup>8</sup> Wife of American military attaché in Belgrade.



## DEATH OF UNITED STATES MILITARY AIR OBSERVER

[Released to the press April 22]

The American Minister in Cairo on April 21 sent the following telegram to the Department of State:

"It is with profound regret that I inform the Department that word has just been received that Colonel Gerald Brower U.S. military air

observer R.A.F. Middle East was killed on April 20 at El Obeid 250 miles southwest of Khartoum.

"Details will be furnished the War Department by the Military Attaché to the Legation.

"Please convey to the members of Colonel Brower's family sincere condolences on my behalf and on behalf of the members of the Legation."

## THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON THE WAR IN GREECE

[Released to the press by the White House April 25]

The following statement by the President was made April 25 when he received a delegation of the Greek patriotic society, Ahepa:

"The heroic struggle of the Hellenic people to defend their liberties and their homes against the aggression of Germany after they had so signally defeated the Italian attempt at invasion has stirred the hearts and aroused the sympathy of the whole American people.

"During the Hellenic War of Independence more than a century ago, our young Nation, prizing its own lately won independence, expressed its ardent sympathy for the Greeks and hoped for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved.

"Today, at a far more perilous period in the history of Hellas, we intend to give full effect to our settled policy of extending all available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression. Such aid has been and will continue to be extended to Greece.

"Whatever may be the temporary outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece and their Government can count on the help and support of the Government and the people of the United States."

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press April 26]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through March 31, 1941, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; Italy; and Greece) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be

carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind".

In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Acción Democrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940.* France	\$312.19	\$125.00	\$130.18	None	None	\$57.01
Albanian Relief Fund, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Mar. 21, 1941. Albania	345.00	None	330.00	None	None	15.00
The Allied Civilian War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1940. Great Britain	543.78	382.80	160.98	\$36.50	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France	52,696.35	39,964.39	None	None	None	12,731.96
American Aid for German War Prisoners, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1940. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and the Netherlands	7,350.90	4,741.00	1,992.45	2,328.75	\$105.50	617.45
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France	17,107.87	11,511.03	1,446.91	1,655.15	None	4,149.93
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France, Great Britain, and Canada	22,729.59	11,327.50	10,762.63	None	None	639.46
American Auxiliary Committee de l'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France, Great Britain, and Germany	27,628.52	15,302.93	7,509.00	6,438.06	130.33	4,819.59
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany	8,185.38	8,039.60	None	None	None	145.78
American Cameronian Aid, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1941. Scotland	267.10	115.00	86.75	None	None	65.35
American Committee for British Catholic Relief, Washington, D. C., Mar. 4, 1941. Great Britain	1,914.00	908.00	823.44	None	None	182.56
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France	16,402.50	16,402.50	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany, Poland, Canada, Dutch Guiana, British West Indies, Jamaica, New Zealand, and Australia	62,800.84	47,876.47	1,844.82	24.00	None	13,079.55
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France, Poland, and England	33,405.03	27,941.16	3,094.18	471.00	None	2,369.09
The American Committee for the Relief of Greece, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1941. Greece	128.35	None	128.35	None	75.00	None
American Committee to Save Refugees, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1941. France	3,396.62	1,246.25	1,896.41	None	1,229.50	553.96
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom	3,269.52	3,133.02	35.00	None	None	101.50
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands	4,013.00	None	190.92	None	None	3,822.08
American Federation for Polish Jews, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	6,244.30	5,020.75	847.41	7,651.43	None	376.41

\*The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
American Field Hospital Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, United Kingdom, Greece, Albania, and Ethiopia.....	\$250,438.73	\$185,626.36	\$29,526.13	\$2,694.20	\$2,248.00	\$35,286.24
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and Greece.....	382,894.78	325,286.76	38,298.87	None	None	19,309.15
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France and England.....	9,572.45	4,728.83	2,593.88	None	None	2,249.74
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	61,304.85	40,171.64	9,724.41	57,913.90	574.60	11,408.80
American Friends of Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	9,852.52	5,260.77	913.57	[None	None	3,678.18
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	37,388.05	29,026.42	2,005.95	19,240.00	None	6,355.68
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	4,200.83	3,357.00	812.33	None	None	31.50
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France, Germany, and England.....	337,713.79	193,428.49	107,357.08	19,904.96	None	36,928.22
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Germany, Poland, France, and the United Kingdom.....	4,782.84	1,927.02	None	None	None	2,855.82
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Italy.....	180,762.73	165,282.56	None	38,725.67	None	15,480.17
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France and England.....	5,266.05	3,786.50	1,111.46	4,911.50	None	368.09
The American Fund for British War Aid, New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1941. Great Britain.....	623.63	None	420.00	None	None	203.63
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. England and France.....	20,678.05	16,955.97	2,670.43	18,207.72	1,198.00	1,051.65
American German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany and Canada.....	5,915.84	4,525.00	91.22	None	None	1,299.62
The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	7,210.00	416.60	6,793.40	None	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	3,478,734.14	3,142,711.80	None	51.00	None	336,022.34
American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, New York, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1941. <sup>†</sup> Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. England.....	3,662.62	3,115.77	546.85	4,350.00	300.00	None
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland.....	6,447.24	3,939.70	1,994.39	None	None	513.15
The American School Committee for Aid to Greece, Inc., Princeton, N. J., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece.....	24,381.76	22,559.22	1,182.71	None	None	639.83
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,082.22	182.07	630.57	None	2.45	269.58
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France, England, and Greece.....	12,894.68	12,682.06	None	50.00	None	212.62
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	4,611.87	3,205.02	688.37	2,493.65	450.15	718.48
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England.....	28,046.53	15,406.32	2,722.68	36,107.89	None	9,918.53
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. <sup>‡</sup> France.....	10,920.68	6,500.00	4,095.75	650.00	107.77	324.93

<sup>†</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on Mar. 31, 1941, at the request of registrant.

<sup>‡</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on Dec. 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France and England	\$1,890.39	\$1,063.80	\$306.49	\$489.32	\$88.50	\$520.10
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France	26,319.45	23,547.66	1,393.60	3,295.31	230.00	1,378.19
Anthraxite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland	11,427.14	7,000.00	4,138.69	None	None	288.45
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand	14,057.91	8,442.78	3,607.67	None	None	2,007.46
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland	3,059.30	2,900.00	147.10	None	None	12.20
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland	11,232.97	9,266.45	1,513.42	1,430.00	None	453.10
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France	303.50	225.00	78.50	None	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, Long Island City, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France	330.41	254.30	57.40	None	None	18.71
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	2,740.58	1,456.10	1,130.47	725.00	None	154.01
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France	17,733.74	15,298.98	1,465.03	2,617.88	None	969.73
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France	1,456.03	1,352.00	6.87	30.00	None	97.16
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France	2,213.13	975.00	1,030.77	None	None	207.36
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. <sup>11</sup> Belgium, France, and England	33,531.92	9,339.36	12,003.92	18,368.00	176.00	12,188.64
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium, France, and Great Britain	6,005.41	3,757.33	230.67	33,182.50	None	2,017.41
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940. Belgium	2,171.62	2,069.80	99.32	350.00	None	2.50
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France	5,481.17	4,426.74	46.00	None	None	1,008.43
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland	15,595.01	10,965.40	140.05	None	None	4,489.56
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland, England, France, and Italy	396,580.59	308,324.31	88,193.55	None	None	62.73
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany	6,944.85	5,331.30	866.72	None	None	746.83
British-American Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. Greece, England, and France	1,123,609.31	508,827.18	468,439.24	None	None	146,342.89
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England	3,672.54	2,069.60	1,245.92	None	None	357.02
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries	66,617.46	59,721.51	3,548.52	11,793.00	882.65	3,347.43
The British Legion, Inc., Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26, 1941. <sup>12</sup> Great Britain						
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies	3,773.73	125.00	72.71	16,944.65	225.00	3,576.02
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France	211,338.32	178,475.48	28,638.09	84,028.13	None	4,224.75

<sup>11</sup> The registration of this organization was revoked on Feb. 10, 1941, at the request of registrant.<sup>12</sup> No report has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.* France, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	\$108,417.60	\$99,573.86	\$2,399.87	\$538.50	\$41.87	\$6,443.87
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain and Greece.....	395,800.02	328,031.63	20,628.99	139,606.50	34.50	47,139.40
British War Relief Fund, Dayton, Ohio., Sept. 12, 1940. Great Britain.....	394.55	381.00	4.35	None	None	9.20
The British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. United Kingdom, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Greece.....	6,910,209.28	4,108,909.16	2,279,425.80	1,088,778.40	159,602.46	521,874.32
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	1,379,804.44	686,245.75	416,703.12	1,255,614.14	24,818.75	276,855.57
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940.† Scotland.....	964.87	800.30	None	None	None	164.57
California Denmark Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 20, 1940. Denmark.....	765.71	None	711.87	None	None	53.84
Callard of London, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 13, 1941. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Canadian Women's Club of New York City, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1940. Great Britain and Canada. Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	5,869.80	3,889.74	325.77	1,513.62	26.25	1,654.29
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	1,074.25	None	1,074.25	3,820.00	950.00	None
Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	1,912.76	1,574.63	128.22	None	None	209.91
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	45,628.21	25,679.75	12,984.57	None	None	6,963.89
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1940.‡ Poland.....	45,906.80	30,294.50	None	None	None	15,612.30
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	859.66	500.00	132.39	None	None	227.27
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	3,110.52	1,995.80	1,068.60	None	None	46.12
Comité Pro Francia Libre, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 19, 1940. England and France.....	5,538.32	3,294.92	764.39	2,775.00	None	1,479.01
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.‡ Poland and England.....	2,660.92	1,000.00	1,446.65	None	None	214.27
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and England.....	696,016.46	613,439.28	21,185.37	1,500.00	None	61,391.81
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	13,815.92	9,165.00	1,866.92	None	None	2,784.00
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.....	28,739.92	21,320.95	3,412.71	5,781.14	212.70	4,006.26
	77,479.93	49,199.95	16,492.25	7,190.00	None	11,787.73

\*No reports for the months of February and March have been received from this organization.

†No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

‡The registration of this organization was revoked on Mar. 31, 1941, at the request of registrant.

§This registrant serves primarily as a clearing-house for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.	\$4,523.03	\$2,500.00	\$217.43	None	None	\$1,805.60
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.	2,441.83	2,162.72	23.40	None	None	255.71
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium.	52,381.96	36,175.28	14,306.79	\$35,160.00	None	1,896.89
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940.† Great Britain.	2,385.87	1,983.19	None	None	None	402.68
Dodecanesian League of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1940. Greece.	14,554.02	13,155.50	821.00	None	None	577.52
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939.* Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Greece.	100,194.45	71,771.73	10,678.44	11,783.93	None	17,744.28
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940.† Poland.	6,934.77	None	3,954.97	None	None	2,979.80
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands.	12,249.45	10,560.70	None	None	None	1,688.75
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Germany, and the Union of South Africa.	143,034.02	123,485.75	12,267.92	164,747.46	\$644.42	7,280.35
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940.‡ Poland.	275.00	None	275.00	None	None	None
Esco Fund Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1941. Great Britain.	14,703.50	12,174.66	1,295.35	None	None	1,233.49
Ethiopian Redemption Committee, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Mar. 13, 1941.‡ Ethiopia.						
Ethiopian World Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1940. Ethiopia and Great Britain.	213.10	None	213.10	None	60.00	None
The Fall River British War Relief Society, Fall River, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940. Great Britain.	6,722.39	5,723.20	515.93	None	None	483.26
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.	9,328.32	7,900.63	538.50	3,200.00	100.00	889.19
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England.	6,786.64	4,401.16	1,937.94	1,628.43	None	447.54
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. France and Germany.	12,634.43	10,621.09	1,360.20	1,864.70	None	653.14
Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1940. Italy.	226,847.55	212,882.50	13,312.91	None	None	652.14
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and Germany.	1,232.96	531.21	701.75	None	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.	1,068,335.87	886,854.62	74,574.58	None	None	126,966.67
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France and England.	163,843.29	91,722.31	20,211.20	None	None	42,909.78

†The registration of this organization was revoked on Mar. 20, 1941, at the request of registrant.

\*No complete report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

‡No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

§The registration of this organization was revoked on Nov. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

-No report has been received from this organization.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940.* France	\$636.30	\$300.00	\$336.30	None	None	None
Franco-British Relief, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 15, 1941† Great Britain						
Free French Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1941. England, French Cameroons, and Belgian Congo	9,691.25	5,275.84	4,130.89	\$1,706.99	\$1,073.60	\$284.82
French Colonies War Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France	400.10	None	175.83	None	None	224.27
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain	4,529.77	2,473.96	1,669.77	31,110.23	972.61	386.04
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France	1,195.71	491.33	475.97	2,837.17	280.83	228.41
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 16, 1939. France	44,371.22	30,968.54	5,401.51	257.89	83.20	8,001.17
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940.* France	5,558.46	500.00	5,048.46	None	None	10.00
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France	822.81	507.75	143.40	None	None	171.66
Friends of British Relief, Inc., Baltimore, Md., Mar. 7, 1941.† Great Britain	8,577.62	8,049.57	None	None	None	528.05
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands	28,985.65	14,850.44	2,807.35	41,923.91	None	11,327.86
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England	20,565.46	6,250.81	7,195.79	None	None	7,118.86
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1939. Poland	1,443.10	680.00	668.43	None	None	94.67
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France and Poland	1,914.59	631.95	604.28	None	None	678.36
Gamma Phi Beta International Sorority, Washington, D. C., Mar. 11, 1941.‡ Great Britain						
German-American Conference, New York, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1941. Canada and the British West Indies	None	None	None	None	None	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. Great Britain and France	3,845.59	1,907.31	597.07	242.25	82.00	1,341.21
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. Northern Ireland	209.25	194.25	15.00	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine	937.00	937.00	None	None	None	None
Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France	555.38	370.79	148.14	None	None	36.45
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland	18,196.37	18,034.70	3,161.67	None	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada	14,857.21	9,607.70	2,888.00	None	None	2,391.81

\* No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

† No complete report has been received from this organization.

‡ The registration of this organization was revoked on Mar. 31, 1941, at the request of registrant.

§ No report has been received from this organization.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	\$21,708.13	\$19,854.70	\$1,243.07	\$2,125.93	None	\$610.36
The Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1940. Greece.....	10,047.81	9,500.00	492.98	None	None	54.83
Greek War Relief Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1940. Greece.....	3,435,820.27	3,002,545.55	275,965.55	342,755.40	None	157,309.17
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine.....	1,273,796.01	967,501.70	253,379.45	83,734.77	\$3,850.28	52,914.86
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany, Poland, France, Belgium, Norway, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	344,727.88	270,209.23	None	None	None	77,981.70
Hands Across the Sea Helpers Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1941. United Kingdom.....	191.66	95.25	86.91	None	None	9.50
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 30, 1940. Great Britain.....	120,914.06	None	95,019.78	None	None	25,894.28
Hebrew-Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, Poland, France, and Italy.....	5,120.84	4,625.00	None	None	None	495.84
Hellenic World Newspaper Co., Boston, Mass., Feb. 10, 1941. Greece.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Hias Immigrant Bank, New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1941. Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Germany.....	25,532.14	18,467.34	5,147.85	None	None	1,916.95
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	20,204.53	14,075.34	5,943.31	773.05	None	185.88
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,903.76	3,360.00	467.91	185.00	None	75.85
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	5,507.59	3,482.80	2,003.67	2,475.00	None	21.12
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	1,924.78	None	1,924.78	None	None	None
International Children's Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1940. Great Britain.....	60.00	None	45.00	None	None	15.00
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. United Kingdom, Canada, Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	210,110.10	100,432.81	96,649.75	None	None	13,027.54
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Wheeling, W. Va., July 5, 1940. Poland, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.....	73.00	73.00	None	None	None	None
International Home for Refugees, New York, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1941. England, Poland, and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	13,498.89	9,171.03	None	2,020.00	None	4,327.86
Isthmian Pro-British Aid Committee, Ancon, C. Z., Sept. 20, 1940. England.....	321.50	None	275.25	None	None	46.25
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	11,915.92	8,906.00	973.80	None	None	2,036.03
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	11,842.10	10,000.00	156.02	None	None	1,686.08
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	232.25	180.25	41.44	None	None	10.56
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	1,222.21	892.85	None	None	None	329.36
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland.....	9,191.13	8,906.20	None	None	None	836.06

\*No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
The Kyffhaeuser, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, Canada, and Jamaica.....	\$93,178.21	\$78,704.20	\$3,252.12	\$13,446.79	None	\$11,221.89
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	9,527.57	7,225.56	1,470.21	None	None	831.80
Ladies Auxiliary of the Providence Branch of the Federation of the Italian World War Veterans in the United States, Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1940. Italy.....	7,047.68	7,026.57	21.11	None	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	20,936.22	8,662.53	7,651.87	None	None	4,621.82
La France Post, American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France, Great Britain, and Greece.....	1,585.32	1,040.00	159.53	None	None	385.79
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	606.00	606.00	None	None	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	3,744.83	2,292.72	None	15.18	None	1,452.11
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	2,964.19	1,498.24	1,029.24	2,400.00	None	436.71
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland, France, Great Britain, Germany.....	16,790.39	11,272.05	2,612.97	None	None	2,905.37
Liberty Link Afghan Society, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,018.45	None	2,018.45	None	None	None
Lithuanian National Fund, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1940. Germany and France.....	401.99	200.00	185.99	None	None	16.00
Lithuanian Relief Committee for the Aid of Lithuanian Victims of Tyranny and War, New York, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1941. Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy.....	113.03	None	95.48	None	None	17.55
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England.....	37,195.53	32,920.11	4,179.86	25,657.54	\$528.70	95.56
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France.....	140,542.29	46,134.67	61,400.55	203,186.91	None	33,007.07
Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, Belgium, and Greece.....	49,326.73	12,962.84	21,364.15	154,571.30	24,441.00	14,999.74
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, France, Canada, and the Netherlands.....	58,279.09	36,865.34	13,594.40	19,041.82	20,601.40	7,819.35
Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, New York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1940. France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Greece, and Italy.....	22,779.59	19,538.84	None	None	None	3,240.75
Mid-European Food Package Service, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1941. Germany, Poland, and Luxemburg.....	162,583.86	99,829.26	34,667.94	None	None	28,086.66
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland.....	405.33	250.20	70.51	None	None	84.62
The Mobile Circle for Benefit of the Royal Navy Hospital Comforts Fund, Mobile, Ala., Sept. 18, 1940. British Isles.....	4,724.29	3,124.29	1,507.70	1,374.64	None	92.30
Monmouth War Relief, Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 12, 1940. England, France, and Greece.....	7,421.65	3,521.19	2,830.07	960.00	None	1,070.39
Montagu Club of London, New York, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1941. <sup>1</sup> Great Britain.....						
The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U.S.A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom.....	265,569.54	48,447.21	199,204.40	225,429.97	14,313.60	17,917.93
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England.....	16,438.44	9,425.40	1,408.44	7,765.89	638.06	5,604.60

<sup>1</sup>No report has been received from this organization.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Namesake Towns Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1941. England.....	\$5,951.86	\$5,005.00	\$502.96	\$300.00	None	\$443.90
National Christian Action, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1940. <sup>1</sup> Norway and Denmark.....	1,138.41	200.00	None	None	None	938.41
National Legion Greek-American War Veterans in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1941. Greece.....	556.00	None	466.28	None	None	89.72
Near East Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1940. Greece.....	118,433.39	44,000.00	50,572.61	None	None	23,860.78
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940.* Netherlands.....	4,484.30	1,253.87	3,187.93	None	None	42.50
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire.....	12,116.97	10,441.09	1,487.02	3,075.00	None	1,188.86
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,210.55	826.17	None	None	None	384.38
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France.....	227.00	148.00	28.00	None	None	51.00
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland.....	2,302.97	2,088.16	195.63	1,300.00	None	19.18
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway.....	478,388.29	71,600.00	392,535.98	None	None	14,252.31
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	5,580.91	4,589.86	991.05	None	None	None
Nowy Dworek Ladies and United Relief Association, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1940. Poland.....	2,548.13	1,881.90	196.94	None	None	469.29
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland, France, Great Britain, and Italy.....	28,270.04	27,346.31	820.34	None	None	103.39
The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1941. Greece.....	122,280.73	82,692.85	39,587.88	None	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	19,839.35	3,377.00	16,462.35	None	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire.....	111,716.18	80,036.11	None	None	None	31,680.07
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Cristóbal, C. Z., Oct. 16, 1940. England.....	580.85	567.85	None	340.00	\$30.00	13.00
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland and Great Britain.....	135,624.33	75,000.00	22,897.35	None	None	37,726.98
Paderewski Testimonial Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 10, 1941. Great Britain and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Parcels for Belgian Prisoners, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1940. Germany.....	15,498.05	2,423.00	13,075.05	None	None	None
Parcels for the Forces, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1940. Great Britain.....	50,781.74	32,907.12	None	35.40	None	23,121.36
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and Great Britain.....	8,395.06	7,584.48	810.58	None	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. <sup>1</sup> Great Britain and Germany.....	16,820.71	9,529.41	6,454.96	None	None	836.34
Pelham Overseas Knitting Circle, Pelham, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. Scotland.....	1,076.82	726.51	195.55	342.64	39.25	154.76
Phalanx of Greek Veterans of America, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1941. Greece.....	7,010.97	5,027.18	1,627.76	None	None	356.03

<sup>1</sup>The registration of this organization was revoked on Feb. 28, 1941, at the request of registrant.

\*No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

<sup>1</sup>No complete report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland and England.....	\$9,178.56	\$8,446.85	\$716.71	\$1,500.00	None	\$15.00
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	3,077.94	426.32	2,642.02	1,200.00	None	9.60
Polish American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,057.05	800.00	176.23	None	None	80.82
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	432.36	362.06	45.13	425.00	None	25.17
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	590,670.93	374,395.60	200,126.14	118,500.00	None	16,149.19
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany.....	12,200.83	7,800.49	None	None	None	5,499.18
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section, Inc. (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France and England.....	29,482.29	19,769.05	9,542.68	270.40	None	170.56
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,695.83	None	2,660.53	None	None	35.30
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	2.00	None	None	158.27
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,556.18	1,201.64	205.97	75.00	None	148.57
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland and Germany.....	4,434.12	3,376.32	1,006.54	1,800.00	None	51.26
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	8,934.79	6,392.86	2,539.59	4,000.00	None	2.34
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	4,565.62	3,025.00	1,289.20	None	None	251.42
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	12,172.97	12,152.97	None	None	None	20.00
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	108.99	None	None	25.50
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	3,290.59	2,000.00	1,277.59	None	None	13.00
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland and England.....	321,788.69	258,336.00	61,065.74	None	None	2,386.95
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	4,593.36	3,193.03	1,282.87	8,000.00	None	117.46
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Germany.....	112,239.31	90,276.96	7,769.39	393,354.00	\$174,479.00	14,192.96
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland and England.....	4,710.83	4,141.00	545.98	None	None	23.85
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,480.67	800.00	667.67	45.00	None	13.00
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	10,083.94	8,351.19	1,251.86	2,620.00	None	480.89
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,956.31	1,236.27	472.37	350.00	None	247.67
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	3,082.73	1,704.80	969.58	600.00	None	408.35
Polish Relief Committee of Chester and Delaware County, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. England.....	8,357.06	7,022.96	640.06	2,128.70	None	694.04
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	9,277.73	7,930.08	1,099.33	4,850.00	450.00	248.32
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Scotland.....	164,925.81	121,646.73	35,807.83	73,374.00	None	7,471.25
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	480.40	248.31	130.00	None	41.09

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland.....	\$6,810.35	\$5,171.64	\$200.73	\$416.45	\$25.65	\$1,437.98
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	7,892.37	6,956.09	658.16	1,109.10	None	278.12
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,924.43	649.60	981.21	750.00	None	293.62
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	11,689.84	9,367.27	1,357.75	4,350.00	None	964.82
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	52,539.61	47,851.96	3,691.56	None	None	996.09
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	3,220.33	2,021.00	599.68	None	None	599.65
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	3,443.49	2,757.00	661.32	1,375.00	None	25.17
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,622.74	1,252.00	325.62	None	None	45.12
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	64,777.53	53,510.95	9,263.65	1,575.00	None	2,002.93
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,763.30	1,521.90	2.73	900.00	None	238.67
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,806.69	1,500.00	278.79	None	None	27.90
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,974.54	3,264.37	1,091.97	None	None	18.20
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	3,154.64	2,839.32	244.52	None	None	70.80
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,220.57	1,146.46	847.28	4,404.95	None	226.83
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	12,574.07	8,991.69	1,069.49	1,850.00	None	2,512.80
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	887.31	493.00	193.75	150.00	None	200.56
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	21,963.55	17,732.72	2,920.61	11,607.40	500.00	1,310.22
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	14,986.16	11,315.10	1,891.42	4,008.00	50.00	1,779.64
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	2,513.33	2,150.00	363.33	None	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,321.90	3,816.31	336.88	1,240.00	None	168.71
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland and Germany..	7,085.22	6,712.36	254.74	None	None	118.12
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939.* Poland.....	6,313.53	5,270.35	985.86	6,150.00	None	57.32
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland and England.....	8,418.91	6,647.05	1,198.59	1,900.00	None	573.27
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	6,246.64	3,175.40	2,373.90	2,660.00	375.00	697.34
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany.....	11,926.15	4,802.48	3,821.97	2,289.77	149.71	3,301.70
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland and England.....	5,073.54	3,544.56	1,172.82	1,215.00	None	356.66
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	639.29	None	554.29	None	None	85.00
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,862.56	7,400.00	290.41	None	None	172.15

\*No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.



## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany	\$387,798.29	\$186,949.56	\$168,412.41	None	None	\$32,436.32
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940. <sup>1</sup> Great Britain and France	69,946.25	30,845.60	20,487.64	\$12,381.94	\$200.00	18,613.01
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	3,610.42	2,336.93	1,028.37	716.46	None	245.12
Relief for Children of Britain by Children of America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1941. Great Britain	None	None	None	None	None	None
Relief Committee of the United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	8,711.89	8,374.88	327.01	2,722.50	None	10.00
Relief for French Refugees in England, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France and Great Britain	25,457.32	21,558.21	2,701.26	6,544.05	30.75	1,197.85
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland	4,661.66	4,235.20	55.60	1,250.00	None	370.86
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland	960.33	175.00	490.51	None	None	294.82
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund of U.S.A., Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1940. Great Britain	21,057.16	14,111.35	5,402.74	None	None	1,543.07
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland	17,675.75	13,792.07	1,020.03	1,166.20	4,044.10	2,863.65
St. Andrew's (Scottish) Society of Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C., June 18, 1940. Scotland	2,397.43	831.31	1,214.79	None	None	351.33
Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1940. Greece	6,585.43	5,000.00	1,585.43	None	None	None
St. Stephen's Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland	2,992.66	None	2,992.66	None	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	214,889.11	187,249.26	25,692.16	147,149.10	None	1,947.69
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands	315,276.77	230,716.16	8,054.72	None	None	76,505.89
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	6,779.27	6,565.54	168.73	None	None	45.00
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland	1,437.96	1,437.96	None	None	None	None
Scottish Clans Evacuation Plan, Port Washington, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain	11,760.27	9,975.90	993.99	None	None	790.38
Le Secours Français, New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1940. France and possessions	24,425.32	11,818.30	1,921.15	657.17	288.26	10,685.87
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain	2,523.35	1,751.47	640.17	2,947.60	None	131.71
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share a Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands	688.70	550.00	25.10	None	None	113.60
The Silver Thimble Fund of America, New Orleans, La., Feb. 18, 1941. Great Britain	85.00	None	85.00	None	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. <sup>1</sup> France	877.72	None	171.59	None	None	706.13
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France	31,199.12	30,240.87	None	None	None	958.25

<sup>1</sup>This registrant serves primarily as a clearing-house for the distribution abroad of contributions collected by other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

<sup>1</sup>The registration of this organization was revoked on Jan. 31, 1941, at the request of registrant.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	\$852.81	\$373.49	\$421.76	\$8.00	None	\$57.56
Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France.....	1,364.45	710.00	604.45	None	None	50.00
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	19,217.31	10,900.00	62.54	None	None	8,254.77
Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1940. France.....	6,081.24	None	4,571.58	None	None	1,509.66
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	15,330.07	10,164.60	3,808.44	13,351.65	None	1,357.03
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	247.00	175.00	12.00	None	None	60.00
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	41,503.70	14,454.58	2,122.89	16,486.00	None	24,926.23
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,336.65	1,100.00	170.45	None	None	66.20
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	\$500.00	None
Miss Heather Thatcher, Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 19, 1940. Great Britain.....	5,809.05	2,600.00	3,151.66	None	None	57.39
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,552.69	6,242.82	673.19	None	None	636.68
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	33,551.17	17,898.89	5,690.57	None	None	9,961.71
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain and Greece.....	3,912.69	3,828.99	79.75	None	None	3.95
Edmund Tyska, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,105.46	3,073.96	31.50	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy.....	582.26	353.46	17.91	200.00	10.00	210.89
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,460.40	1,400.27	474.66	315.00	None	585.47
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands.....	58,522.37	27,074.74	18,271.98	1,100.00	None	13,175.65
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,788.53	2,400.00	1,251.59	None	None	136.94
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	2,167.73	200.00	1,401.94	None	None	565.79
United British Societies of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 21, 1941. Great Britain and Dominions.....	2,505.00	1,500.00	320.28	None	None	684.72
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	8,634.32	6,379.93	971.06	725.00	None	1,283.33
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	81,460.28	46,023.86	123.13	None	None	35,313.29
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	132,431.49	91,500.68	26,078.66	8,987.42	408.65	14,852.15
United Fund for Refugee Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	8,122.60	1,640.89	None	None	None	6,481.71
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,959.77	2,499.94	323.84	None	None	135.99
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,497.98	100.00	1,350.41	None	None	47.57
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	2,286.98	1,050.00	101.46	None	None	235.52
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,885.23	2,295.32	152.00	595.00	None	437.91
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	3,360.20	2,962.10	66.38	None	None	361.72
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland and England.....	9,017.33	7,639.14	1,236.52	None	None	141.67

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Unexpended balance as of Mar. 31, 1941, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.
U. S. Friends of Greece, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1941.* Greece.....	None	None	None	None	None	\$3,043.00
Universal Committee for the Defense of Democracy, New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1940. England and France.	\$587.10	None	\$31.18	None	None	555.92
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	4,207.41	\$3,701.52	195.79	\$3,282.00	None	310.10
Vitamins for Britain, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1941. Great Britain.....	1,486.50	None	1,486.50	None	None	None
War Relief Association of American Youth, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1941. Great Britain.....	1,212.33	None	160.85	None	None	1,051.48
Wellesley College Alumnae Association, Wellesley, Mass., Jan. 31, 1941. Great Britain.....	40.00	None	10.00	None	None	30.00
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Everett, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.	3,747.77	3,680.40	36.58	None	None	21.79
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	16,042.67	12,721.66	2,838.59	20,667.26	None	482.42
Young Friends of French Prisoners and Babies, New York, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1941. France.....	280.43	None	183.40	None	None	97.03
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Mar. 1, 1941, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.....	552,502.44	455,470.80	None	1,343,891.16	None	100,200.23
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	30,303,833.05	21,161,425.67	6,190,950.77	6,540,368.54	442,960.05	2,968,027.96

\*No report for the month of March has been received from this organization.

<sup>1</sup>It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

## American Republics

### INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: PERUVIAN COUNCIL

[Released to the Press by the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics April 23]

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, announced on April 23 the membership of the Peruvian National Council, the seventh of 21 councils being established by the Inter-American Development Commission in its program for the stimulation of trade among the American republics. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of the Development Commission.

The Peruvian Council is headed by Benjamin

Roca, former Peruvian Minister of Finance. The other members include:

Hector Boza, Vice Chairman. Señor Boza is former Minister of Fomento and a leading figure in the mining industry of Peru.

Alfredo Ferreyros, a leading exporter and cotton merchant.

Augusto Maurer, President of Sociedad Nacional de Industria.

Carlos Alayza, engineer and former Minister of Fomento.

Arrangements for the establishment of the Council were completed in Lima, where an initial meeting has been held. Similar councils composed of outstanding business, professional, and technical men have been formed in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia.

## The Department

### RESEARCH ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADDRESS BY E. WILDER SPAULDING\*

[Released to the press April 23]

The National Resources Committee has pointed out that most Government research is practical—not pure or fundamental. That is particularly true of the research conducted in the Department of State. For the first century of our national life research was generally regarded as a luxury on which public funds should not be lavished. It was only in the last decades of the nineteenth century that “those hateful persons called Original Researchers”, as James M. Barrie has labeled them, invaded our Government offices. But they penetrated very slowly into the old Department of State building.

Only a few years ago it was possible for an Assistant Secretary like Alvey A. Adee to carry in his own memory most of the threads and precedents of American foreign policy, to examine personally every fairly significant decision made in the Department, and to advise each new Secretary of State when he was running counter to established policies. Today foreign policy is so complex that the Secretary of State could not expect to rely on the memory of any one adviser. He must be able to call not only upon men versed in general departmental practice but he must have available experts in nearly every branch of the political and social sciences.

Burdened as it has been for many years with an ever-increasing accumulation of pressing current problems, the Department has been able to indulge only in the most practical kind of research. Most of it has of course been in the obvious fields of American and foreign diplomacy, international law, and economics. The Department has been able to operate with a modest research staff in these fields largely be-

cause its precedents and research sources have been so well centralized and organized.

First and foremost among the sources to be consulted when the Department requires background for the solution of a given situation are the voluminous files of diplomatic, consular, and general correspondence in the Division of Communications and Records. That Division is the central filing office for the entire Department. Divided into nine primary classes its files are so carefully organized and subdivided that it is possible for the researcher to consult, on short notice, all of the Department's correspondence of the last 35 years on such subjects as “fabulous and supposedly fictitious estates” in Class 0, documentation of merchandise in Class 1, import trade in Class 6, and financial conditions in a given foreign country in Class 8. The scores of officers, searchers, and clerks in the Division of Communications and Records are adept at using the Division's classification manual which requires over one hundred pages to outline the thousands of categories under which the correspondence is filed.

The Department's Library, which is said to have been founded by Jefferson in 1789, is a second source for research within the Department. Always a special library, it was formerly devoted largely to foreign and domestic law, history, and politics. Its 250,000 titles must now include, however, books and periodicals on nearly every phase of economics and even on such subjects as sociology, psychology, and personnel management. The Department's Library calls constantly upon other libraries in Washington for the loan of material needed by the Department's staff. The maps and atlases which the Department requires are cataloged and filed in the Office of the Geographer.

\* Delivered before the Seventh Conference of Teachers of International Law, Washington, April 25, 1941.



If a researcher must push his investigations into the source material back of 1906 he must either go himself to The National Archives to consult the earlier diplomatic and consular correspondence there, or he must borrow the records he needs through the Department's Division of Research and Publication. If he decides to have them sent to him at the Department he will find that they arrive within half a day of the time they are ordered. If he decides to go himself to the Archives he will find expert assistance awaiting him in the Archives' Division of State Department Archives.

The Department's researcher can also turn to the facilities of other Government agencies in Washington—the Library of Congress for general reference and establishments like the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture for more specialized assistance.

It was estimated some time before the inauguration of the great national-defense program that while American universities spent approximately 25 percent of their budgets on research, the Federal Government expended only about 2 percent of its budget for that purpose. The State Department's research costs probably fall about midway between the universities' 25 percent and the Government's 2 percent. It would be almost impossible, however, to estimate exactly what the Department spends each year on research. Too many variables are involved.

It is not even possible to make lists of the offices which do or do not conduct research. If the mere collection of data is research then a majority of the divisions of the Department engage in it. If pure research is meant then it must be admitted that it is not often conducted in the Department of State. Between these two extremes there is the practical research which involves the evaluation or interpretation, as well as the compilation, of the data needed to throw light on a given situation. This kind of practical research is performed not only in the offices and divisions specializing in research but also by officers or staff members here and there throughout the Department. There is no large research pool and the ever-present task of studying and analyzing the background of current

problems is in consequence well distributed throughout the Department.

By pointing out that there is no central research pool I do not mean to suggest that there is no consistency in handling such work. The procedure may not be uniform but it is generally consistent. Perhaps I can best show what I mean by explaining how a typical case might be handled.

Let us assume that the chief of one of the foreign legations at Washington visits the Secretary of State and presents him with a formal note involving American policy with respect to a certain leased territory. The Secretary discusses the matter with one of his principal advisers and they decide that no decision should be made until the several aspects of the problem have been well explored. The Legal Adviser sees at once that there may be complications in his phase of the subject, and he therefore assigns one of his lawyers, an Assistant Legal Adviser, to an examination of the legal problems involved. As a matter of fact, the Office of the Legal Adviser, with its 20 or 25 lawyers trained in all phases of international law and in most phases of domestic law, is one of the principal research offices of the Department. The law room of the Department's Library has been placed near the Office of the Legal Adviser in order to accommodate Mr. Hackworth's lawyers, who also make constant use of the Library proper and of the files of the Division of Communications and Records. The Legal Adviser, with the assistance of several members of his staff, is now engaged in the compilation of what will soon be one of the Department's most useful aids to research, the new *Digest of International Law*.

When the Assistant Legal Adviser has finished his researches his chief, Mr. Hackworth, will pass judgment upon his findings and may send them to the Secretary of State with a brief covering memorandum embodying his recommendations.

Meanwhile, the Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Political Adviser, or Special Assistant with whom the Secretary had discussed the problem has sent the foreign diplomat's note

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on to the chief of the interested policy division with instructions to look into the matter and report his recommendations. You will recall that there are in the Department four regional divisions, the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, the Division of the American Republics, the Division of European Affairs, and the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. In all probability the note will go to one of these divisions, whose chief will call in one of his subordinates, perhaps the man at the particular "country desk", and ask him to look very carefully into the matter.

The man at the country desk is very often the individual who must do the major share of the spade work. If he is a Foreign Service officer on duty for three or four years in the Department, as many of the country-desk men are, he has had abundant experience in working on problems like the one we are discussing both in the Department and in the field. If he is not a Foreign Service officer he has probably served for many years in the Department and knows how to use the office files, the Department's general files, and the Department's Library; and he may be the possessor of an advanced degree in international law or relations or economics, who has been trained in research at one of the country's outstanding universities. Even though his desk is cluttered with routine correspondence, reports, and memoranda, he will turn at once to this important problem. He will call on the Division of Communications and Records for two or three files which he knows will contain relevant papers. He will send a messenger to the Library for the best books in the field. He will consult the reference librarian, who will remind him that they have some helpful official documents recently sent to the Department by the American Legation in the country in question. He will re-read some carbons of recent despatches which he has retained in his own office. He may recall that in the 1890's there was a parallel case which might be illuminating, and he will then call on the Division of Research and Publication for some account of that earlier incident. The Division of Research and Publication may then have to

call on The National Archives before it can make its report. The Legal Adviser's memorandum on the case will probably be routed on its way to the Secretary of State to the country-desk officer, who will be guided by its findings.

Harassed as he is by a multitude of lesser problems, the country-desk officer will manage to gather, compile, and digest the material he has called for, all within two or three days. He will then incorporate it into a comprehensive memorandum concluding with his recommendations and send it on to his division chief. The chief will add his comments and he may also draft, or have drafted, an appropriate note to the Minister who called on the Secretary of State. He will then carry or send the file on to his superior, who in turn may summarize the whole matter in a concise memorandum statement for the Secretary of State.

There are desk officers scattered throughout the entire Department who, like the hypothetical country-desk officer I have mentioned, must perforce carry on what we may describe as *ad hoc* research. Most of them are in the so-called policy divisions; some are assistants to the Assistant Secretaries or to the Political Advisers; others are in the technical or administrative divisions.

Of the Department's research divisions I have so far dwelt only upon the Office of the Legal Adviser and the four regional divisions. I shall not attempt a roster of all the other divisions that engage in research, but some of them should be mentioned in order that the research picture may be complete in more of its details.

The Treaty Division not only performs the duties of a treaty secretariat but it collects and analyzes data regarding the treaties to which the United States is a party, and it is always able to furnish a fund of information on the background of any American treaty or formal international agreement. In the same field the small Office of the Editor of the Treaties compiles and edits the splendid Miller edition of the *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*. The Passport Division has its experts on nationality and citizenship and a small research section which com-



piles, maintains, and analyzes precedents, regulations, legislation, and court decisions in the passport and citizenship field. The Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, which is responsible directly to the Secretary of State, must analyze and advise with respect to a host of economic problems. Its trained economists not only make use of the innumerable reports on fiscal, trade, and other economic subjects sent in by American Foreign Service offices abroad, and of the Department's files and Library, but they also call continually for statistical and informational data upon such agencies as the Departments of the Treasury, of Commerce, and of Agriculture, and the United States Tariff Commission.

The accent upon economics in the foreign policy of recent years is reflected in the work of the comparatively large Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements, formerly the Trade Agreements Division. Like the rest of the Department in this period of stress it may have but little time for basic research. Yet its economists and trade experts are constantly called upon for studies and reports on varied phases of international commercial policy. If the data which its several divisional assistants and experts have in their own files is not adequate, and if the Department's files and Library do not supply their needs, the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements can turn, as it constantly does turn, to other branches of the Government. When working on trade agreements, for instance, it goes to the Tariff Commission for data on import items, to the Commerce Department for data on export items, to the Department of Agriculture for information on agricultural commodities, and to the Treasury Department for data on customs and tariff classifications. All the information thus obtained must be digested and analyzed for the information of the officers responsible for the conclusion of the trade agreement or commercial treaty. Much of the groundwork for the trade agreements is done by the various subcommittees of the Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee, which are virtually little research agencies in themselves.

It was Browning who wrote:

"As is your sort of mind,  
So is your sort of search: you'll find  
What you desire."

If, to avoid the pitfalls Browning had in mind, research should be carefully separated from policy-making, then the kind of research we conduct in our Division of Research and Publication approaches the ideal in that respect at least. The Division of Research and Publication does researches of a historical and political (but not policy) character. It has a Research Section of experts with doctoral degrees who must examine and digest all of the more important of the Department's diplomatic correspondence preliminary to its compilation and printing in the *Foreign Relations* volumes—those compilations of basic diplomatic papers which so often furnish in a few pages the whole essential background of a given situation. It must utilize the experience acquired by its experts in the course of the *Foreign Relations* work by furnishing memoranda and reports on a varied assortment of historical problems. It must search out and line up the papers in the Department's files of the 1906-18 period which visiting professors and researchers desire to consult, and it is usually called upon to answer the many inquiries on the history of American foreign policy that come to the Department through the mails. The Division of Research and Publication maintains the Department's contacts with The National Archives and many of those with the Library of Congress. In this Division are the Department's Library with its trained librarians and the Office of the Geographer, whose task is by no means an easy one in these days when geography has ceased to be static or merely political. The Geographer must know the best maps and atlases in the field, he must be able to construct maps when they are not obtainable commercially, and he must be ready to furnish advice and well-documented memoranda on all kinds of geographical questions from the extent of the territorial seas to contested international boundaries.

I have mentioned above some of the basic aids to research and reference which are being compiled in the Department—the annual volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, Mr. Hunter Miller's *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, and Mr. Green H. Hackworth's forthcoming *Digest of International Law*. Occasionally an expert on the Department's staff produces a more specialized study for publication like Dr. Marjorie Whiteman's *Damages in International Law*. At the present time the Research Section of the Division of Research and Publication is

engaged in the compilation of the records of American participation in the Paris Peace Conference, a project which will run into a large set of volumes before it is completed as a component part of the *Foreign Relations* series.

Thus the research work performed in the Department is varied both as to method and as to character. Certainly in these times of stress, when the Department requires adequate background for the ever-increasing number of difficult problems confronting it, research must be constant and far-reaching.

## Cultural Relations

### VISIT OF EDUCATORS FROM BOLIVIA AND CUBA

[Released to the press April 21]

Dr. Roberto Prudencio, professor of economic science at the University of La Paz, Bolivia, arrived in New York April 21 on the S.S. *Santa Elena*.

Dr. Prudencio is generally recognized as one of the leading literary critics in Bolivia and is a leader in the younger literary element. He is a prominent member of the Bolivian Committee on Intellectual Cooperation and is editor of "Kollasuyo", a literary review. He was recently elected a member of the Bolivian House of Deputies.

While in the United States at the invitation of the Department of State Dr. Prudencio will devote himself to studies in the field of literature and romance languages and teaching methods in those subjects.

[Released to the press April 26]

Dr. Raúl Maestri Arredondo arrived in Washington by air from Habana April 26. Dr. Maestri is one of the distinguished leaders of the other American republics invited to visit the

United States under the current program of strengthening cultural relations between the United States and those republics.

Dr. Maestri, who was educated in Cuba, received his degree as Doctor in Public Law in 1929 and as Doctor in Civil Law in 1937. He won a scholarship entitling him to two years of study in Europe between 1929 and 1931. During this time he also acted as correspondent of the important Habana newspaper *Diario de la Marina*. He subsequently became a member of the editorial staff of this newspaper and was sent to Washington as its special correspondent in 1933. In 1934 he was appointed Secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Washington, and he served in the Ministry of State of the Republic of Cuba from 1935 to 1940. He was secretary of the Cuban delegation to the Eighth American Scientific Congress held in Washington in 1940. He is now assistant director of the *Diario de la Marina*.

Works published by Dr. Maestri include the following: *El Latifundismo en la Economía Cubana*, graduation thesis at the University of

Habana, 1929; *Arango y Parreño, El Estadista sin Estado*, 1937; *Capitalismo y Anti-capitalismo*, 1939; *El Conde de Pozos Dulces*, 1940; translation and prologue of the work of Prof. H. von Beckerath of Duke University, N. C.; *The Problem of Economy in the Crisis of Culture*, Santiago de Chile, 1937, etc. He has also delivered lectures in the United States at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and at the University of Miami, Fla.

#### DENTIST FROM UNITED STATES TO CONDUCT CLINICS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Dr. Roy F. West, of Seattle, Wash., an expert in the field of oral surgery, will be the guest clinician of the American Dental Society in Buenos Aires during June and July of this year. Dr. West, who has conducted dental clinics in all of the large cities of the United States and Canada, plans also to visit Montevideo, Uruguay, where a clinic has been arranged before the local dental society, and Rio de Janeiro, where two clinics will be held. Other clinics will be conducted by Dr. West at Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile.

He plans to display 4,000 feet of colored motion-picture film which he is taking with him, showing the various surgical operations of the mouth, and 300 colored slides of all the procaine-local-anesthetic injections and mouth surgery. In addition to lecturing, Dr. West will do operative work on patients.

Dr. West, who will be accompanied by Mrs. West and by Dr. and Mrs. John Ryan, of Mt. Vernon, Wash., will sail the first part of May. Dr. Ryan, one of the foremost dentists in the State of Washington, is also taking clinical material with him in order to give demonstrations.

It is hoped that the projected trip of Dr. West and Dr. Ryan will contribute in an important way to bringing about closer relations among the dental groups of this hemisphere.

## The Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press April 26]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since April 12, 1941:

#### CAREER OFFICERS

George R. Merrell, of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

Harold Shantz, of Rochester, N. Y., First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Helsinki, Finland, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Samuel R. Thompson, of Los Angeles, Calif., Consul at Cardiff, Wales, has been assigned as Consul at Valencia, Spain.

Hervé J. L'Heureux, of Manchester, N. H., Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., Consul at Cologne, Germany, has been assigned as Consul at Lyon, France.

James B. Pilcher, of Dothan, Ala., Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned as Consul at Amoy, China.

Sheridan Talbott, of Bardstown, Ky., Consul at Valencia, Spain, has been assigned as Consul at Cardiff, Wales.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Evanston, Ill., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Carl E. Christopherson, of Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Calcutta, India.

James E. Parks, of Rocky Mount, N. C., Consul at London, England, has been assigned as Consul at Colón, Panama.



Perry Ellis, of Riverside, Calif., Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Charles S. Millet, of Richmond, N. H., Vice Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

William O. Boswell, of New Florence, Pa., Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

#### NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Alfred J. Pedersen, of Boston, Mass., Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain, has been appointed Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

Charles H. Stephan, of Staten Island, N. Y., Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been appointed Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Henry P. Kiley, of Bridgeport, Conn., Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

## Treaty Information

*Compiled in the Treaty Division*

### COMMERCE

#### INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

##### *Guatemala*

By a letter dated April 15, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Guatemala of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement was deposited with the Union on April 9, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated April 1, 1941.

##### *Haiti*

By a letter dated April 16, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Haiti of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, was deposited with the Union on April 8, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated March 25, 1941.

##### *Allocation of the Quota for Countries Not Signatories of the Agreement*

On April 21, 1941, the President signed an Executive order allocating the coffee quota provided under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement for countries not signatories of the agree-

ment. This allocation became effective on April 22, 1941.

Under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, which became effective with respect to the United States on April 16, 1941, quotas have been established on imports of coffee into the United States from each of the 14 coffee-producing American republics which signed the agreement, and on imports from all other foreign countries. Under article VII of the agreement the entry for consumption of coffee in the United States from countries which are not signatories of the agreement is limited to a basic annual quota of 355,000 bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities. The agreement provides that all coffee entered for consumption in the United States between October 1, 1940 and September 30, 1941, inclusive, is to be charged against the quotas for the first quota year.

Available statistics indicate that if imports from the non-signatory countries continue at present levels the quota for such countries for the current year ending September 30, 1941 will be filled in the near future.

Section 2 of the joint resolution approved April 11, 1941 authorizes the President, among other things, to allocate the quota for countries which are not signatories of the agreement "in



order to make available the types of coffee usually consumed in the United States".

In order to assure that a part of the quota for the non-signatory countries will be available during the remainder of the present quota year for imports of certain high-quality coffees which are needed in the United States for the manufacture of high-grade blends of roasted coffee, it has been decided to allocate this quota on the basis provided for in the Executive order.

Under this order 20,000 bags of the 355,000-bag quota are reserved for imports of Mocha, and 20,000 bags for imports of other Arabica. However, in order that an opportunity may be furnished for the importation of available types of coffee other than Arabica in the event the quotas for Arabica coffees are not utilized, the allocation will cease at the end of August 1941. This will permit the entry of coffee, without regard to type, during the month of September 1941, up to the amount of the unfilled quota for the non-signatory countries.

The text of the Executive order follows:

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

##### ALLOCATING THE QUOTA UNDER THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT FOR COUNTRIES NOT SIGNATORIES OF THE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement signed on November 28, 1940, and the joint resolution of Congress approved April 11, 1941 (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), the entry for consumption in the United States of coffee produced in countries which are not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement is limited to a basic annual quota of 355,000 bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities; and

WHEREAS I find that it is necessary to allocate the said quota in order to make available the types of coffee usually consumed in the United States:

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the said joint resolution of April 11, 1941, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. No more than the following-named quantities (in bags of 60 kilograms net or equivalent quantities) of the types of coffee specified below, produced in countries not signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, may be entered for consumption in the United States from the effective date of this order to August 31, 1941, inclusive:

(a) Arabica:

(1) Mocha, 20,000 bags.

(2) Other Arabica, 20,000 bags.

(b) Species other than Arabica: The number of bags calculated by deducting from 315,000, the number of bags of coffee produced in such countries and entered for consumption from and including October 1, 1940, to the effective date of this order, as determined and made public by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. This order shall become effective on the day following the day it is filed in the Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 21, 1941.

[No. 8738]

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN

##### CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN OF FULL AGE

##### Turkey

According to a circular letter from the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations dated April 1, 1941, the instrument of adherence by Turkey to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, signed at Geneva on October 11, 1933, was deposited with the Secretariat on March 19, 1941.

The convention has been ratified or adhered to by the following countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the Union of South Africa.

## NAVIGATION

## AGREEMENT FOR A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF MARITIME BUOYAGE AND RULES ANNEXED THERETO

*Turkey*

By a circular letter dated April 1, 1941 the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Turkey of the Agreement for a Uniform System of Maritime Buoyage and Rules Annexed Thereto, signed at Geneva on May 13, 1936, was deposited with the Secretariat on March 19, 1941.

The agreement has been ratified by the following countries: Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Finland, India, Iran, Latvia, Turkey, and the Union of South Africa, including the mandated territory of South-West Africa.

## HEALTH

## VETERINARY CONVENTIONS

*Turkey*

According to a circular letter from the Acting Secretary General of the League of Nations dated April 1, 1941 the instrument of ratification by Turkey of the following conventions, signed at Geneva on February 20, 1935, was deposited with the Secretariat on March 19, 1941:

- 1) Convention for the Campaign Against Contagious Diseases of Animals, and Declaration annexed thereto;
- 2) Convention Concerning the Transit of Animals, Meat, and Other Products of Animal Origin; and
- 3) Convention Concerning the Export and Import of Animal Products (other than meat, meat preparations, fresh animal products, milk and milk products).

The first-named convention has been ratified or adhered to by Belgium, Bulgaria, Iraq,

Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Turkey.

The second- and third-named conventions have been ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, Rumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Turkey.

## FLORA AND FAUNA

## CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

*Guatemala*

By a letter dated April 18, 1941 the Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State that the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940, was signed on behalf of Guatemala on April 9, 1941.

## AVIATION

## AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO FOR THE RECIPROCAL TRANSIT OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT

The Agreement between the United States and Mexico to Facilitate the Reciprocal Transit of Military Aircraft through the territories and territorial waters of the United States and Mexico, which was signed on April 1, 1941, was under its terms put into effect on April 25 by the exchange of the ratifications of the two Governments, made on that day by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Mexican Ambassador at Washington.

The agreement is one of the steps in the co-operation between the United States and other American republics for the defense of the Western Hemisphere which have been undertaken in view of the present conditions of possible threats of armed aggression against the American Continent.

APRIL 26, 1941

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## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Radiocommunications: Arrangement and Annex Between the United States of America and Other American

Republics—Signed at Habana December 13, 1937; notification of approval by the United States of America communicated to the Government of Cuba July 18, 1938. Executive Agreement Series 200. Publication 1584. 109 pp. 15¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET